

GERMAN RAIDERS BURN TOWN BACK OF RUSSIAN LINE

Drive Defenders from
Sawle in Invasion of
Baltic Provinces.

NEW MOVEMENT
PERIL TO WARSAW

Grand Duke's Communications
Threatened—Armies at Grips
Around Uzsok.

London, May 1.—Although the extent of the German raid into the Russian Baltic provinces around the Russians' right wing has not been disclosed, the invaders, according to today's official report from Berlin, have won an engagement near Sawle and have burned the town, while the czar's troops have retired in the direction of Mitau, the capital of the province of Courland. The Germans are said to be in pursuit.

Dispatches from Petrograd state that the Russians are confident of their ability to deal with this new diversion. Berlin military experts point out that Sawle, where fighting took place, is east of the line between Kovno and Vilna, two points called indispensable to the protection of the Vistula and Warsaw.

The fact that the German troops had advanced so far without being discovered is commented upon in Berlin as an indication that the scouting service of the Russians is no better today than it was during the Russo-Japanese War. It is declared that the Russian commander faces the possibility of the cutting of his communications unless he abandons the line of the river.

Fighting on Border Renewed.

Along the East Prussian frontier and in Central Poland there has been a renewal of the fighting which in the spring of 1914 interrupted, while in the Carpathians, where the ground is drying, the Russians and Austrians again are contending for Uzsok Pass.

For the moment the Russians have turned from their offensive against that pass to attack the Austrians, who were threatening their communications in the direction of Stry, and have, according to their report, won considerable success, capturing two heights and a number of prisoners. They also claim to have repulsed an attack near Wlodek, further east.

It is expected that a big offensive will soon be undertaken on the Eastern front, probably by the Germans, who have been feeling their way toward the Russian positions around the East Prussian frontier, although this may be a feint.

The German War Office report, issued today, says:

"A battle near Sawle ended in our favor. The Russians suffer heavy losses, and retreated after setting fire to Sawle. They went in the direction of Mitau and are being pursued. Up to the present in this engagement, we have made 1,000 prisoners and have taken ten machine guns, a large quantity of baggage and ammunition wagons and much ammunition."

Russians Meet Repulse.

"Attacks of the enemy at and southwest of Kalwary (a Russian-Polish town), twenty-five miles northeast of Suwalki, were repulsed. We took 350 Russian prisoners."

"The Russians succeeded in attacking a German advance company southwest of Augustow, but were repulsed and suffered such damage upon it. To the east of Plock (Northern Poland) and on the southern bank of the Pilica River weak Russian attacks were beaten off."

The official statement issued today by the Russian War Department says:

"On the left bank of the Niemen River the advance of our troops continues successfully. We captured a number of prisoners and some machine guns."

"On the Ossowets front the Germans at 9 o'clock in the evening of April 29 made two attacks on our positions at Sosna, but were repulsed with great losses. On the following day the enemy made fresh attacks on our troops between the rivers Pissa and Skwa, which were also repulsed."

"In the district of Rawa (southwest of Warsaw) yesterday the German artillery fire increased very considerably."

Austrians Beaten Back.

"In the Carpathians the Austrians on the night of April 29 developed an offensive in the region of Poles and in the direction of Uzsok Pass. They were beaten back, with heavy losses."

"In the direction of Stry yesterday we carried two hills to the south of Koniowka and Zolowka. In the latter case we took more than 1,000 prisoners and several machine guns. Our offensive continues."

"In the direction of Wyskow, in the Carpathians, we successfully repulsed German attacks."

Following is the Austrian official war statement, received here to-night:

"Yesterday the enemy made further violent attacks against the heights of the Brava and Opat valleys, captured by us, but were again repulsed with very severe losses. We captured five hundred prisoners."

"In Southern Galicia and Bukovina there have been artillery engagements. South of Zaleszczyki one of our batteries set fire to a Russian ammunition store."

French Take Trenches in Le Pretre Forest.

Paris, May 1.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office to-night:

"Last night two German attacks near Bagatelle were easily repulsed. The Forest of Le Pretre we have taken several trenches and made 130 prisoners, capturing one machine gun. We are maintaining our positions on the ground conquered."

Berlin (by wireless to Saville, N. Y.), May 1.—German military headquarters under date of today gave out the following report:

"All attacks of the enemy on the west bank of the canal northwest of Ypres and on the east bank of the canal north of Ypres resulted in failure. The enemy lost heavily."

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle only infantry engagements took place in the vicinity of Ailly and Apremont. All the French attacks failed with heavy loss."

"On April 29 we shelled Rheims as a reprisal for the bombardment of places known our fighting line. As the enemy knows the meaning of this full well, it will be easy for him to retaliate, and the necessity of our shelling Rheims is the necessity of our shelling Rheims."

Berlin Yokes Oxen to Draw Its Carts

Berlin, May 1.—Oxen may soon take the places in this city of the many truck horses requisitioned for military purposes. The police have abrogated the ordinance prohibiting their use in the city, and the first yoke seen in the streets of the city in many years appeared to-day.

GIANT GUNS AGAIN BOMBARD DUNKIRK

Germans Drop Ten More Shells from Behind Lines Along Border on French Town.

Paris, May 1.—The town of Dunkirk has again been bombarded by one of the German big guns from behind their lines on the Belgian border. Ten shells were dropped into the town yesterday evening, arriving at intervals of ten minutes. A number of casualties resulted, but the exact number is not known. This second bombardment is mentioned both in the French War Office communiqué of today and the official statement received from Berlin.

Many of the women and children of Dunkirk are leaving the town, some of them crossing to England. It is believed that the Germans are using their famous 42-centimeter guns, the artillery which attracted so much attention at the beginning of the war, in the bombardment. Forty-two centimeters is equal to 16 1/2 inches, and a shell of this size might easily be counted as a 17-inch, the size previously reported. A refugee from Dunkirk who has just arrived here says these shells blasted craters 45 feet in diameter in some cases.

The following official note was issued to-night concerning the shelling of Dunkirk:

"The bombardment of Dunkirk by heavy artillery is a new proof that the Germans have not been able to pierce our lines; nor have they obtained by it any appreciable results. They are striving to impress neutral opinion by these manifestations, without military efficacy."

"From the viewpoint of the development of the operations, this bombardment is without importance. Its effect is entirely localized to the destruction of a few houses and the killing of peaceable inhabitants."

GERMAN PAMPHLETS HELD UP ON LINER

Ton and a Half Plea for Recruits Cause English to Make Ship Put About.

In the hold of the Italian liner Dante Alighieri, which arrived here yesterday from Naples, is a ton and a half of pamphlets of German and Austrian propaganda literature, believed by the British authorities to have been sent to this country for general distribution. They are under the cargo, having been put aboard at Genoa, but, on the word of the master, Commander Angelo Sturlese, they will not be taken from the vessel.

According to the skipper, he received a wireless message that they were station to return to that port, or else a destroyer would enforce the command. On arrival, the pamphlets were detected, and that they were stored under the cargo, and was allowed to proceed by giving his word not to deliver them.

The British authorities also held up, but subsequently passed a saloon passenger named Ferdinand A. Merz, of Budapest, who said he was an American citizen. The English officials intimated that they suspected him of being an Austrian spy.

AHOY, GOOD SHIP CYCLE!

Capt. Effie, with Maternal Cargo, Motors to the Fair.

Astride the good motorcycle "San Francisco or Bust" Captain Effie Hotchkiss, twenty years old, of 6900 Fourteenth Avenue, will bid farewell to her native haunts of Brooklyn at Highland Park this morning and start for the San Francisco fair. The captain carries a passenger list composed exclusively of her mother, who will occupy the side car of the machine.

Albany is the first port of call. From there the dauntless pair will sail on for the Great Lakes, passing through Buffalo, Chicago and then on to Denver. After tackling through the Rockies they expect to blow right down into the exposition.

When the weather is fair Miss Hotchkiss and her mother look forward to stops in the open. With this in view, they are carrying blankets and a small camp kit, a la the furnishings of a bold sailor's boudoir.

LONDON'S LAST DAY OF CHEAP LIQUOR

Continued from page 1

the new proposals, which, they insist, are unfair to the trade, unnecessary and would not achieve the object aimed at. As regards the height of the duty, the public to sacrifice drink for the general good. It would make the people realize, he said, that there really was a war.

Mounting protests from the trade continue. The Burton brewers, in a resolution passed at a meeting to-day, declared that the surtax on the Burton output alone would amount to upward of \$30,000,000, and that it would prove destructive to the whole trade and throw thousands of men out of work, besides depriving shareholders of the dividends. As regards the ale, for which the town is famous, the resolution stated that the proposed increased tax, together with the war tax levied last November, would amount to more than 700 per cent.

Sunday closing has been in operation in Scotland for many years, thus cutting off the workers in the great shipbuilding yards along the Clyde from liquor for one day a week. Yet since the war began arrests for drunkenness show an increase in Scotland and a decrease in England. Lieutenant Colonel Ferguson, Inspector of Constabulary of Scotland, says in his report for 1914 that the cities and towns of his country show an increase of 1,665 in the number of persons arrested for drunkenness and the country districts an increase of 899.

On the other hand, the great English manufacturing centers show a decline in crime. In 1914 there were 364 cases of drunkenness for January and February of this year, as against 1,529 for the same months of 1914, with a corresponding falling off in crime.

Notable decline in arrests, and report that the arrests for drunkenness during the recent Easter holidays were the fewest on record. They also say that they have been as vigilant as ever in arresting offenders of this class.

French Heroism Blocks Kaiser's Blow at Britain

Continued from page 1

in Switzerland or Italy, and have just happened to meet at dinner in a private room to discuss the future of the war—purely theoretically, of course.

Whatever terms Germany has offered have undoubtedly been unsatisfactory to the Allies as a whole. So far as the general alliance is concerned, the war will probably go on. But there has been a special effort to tempt France and Russia into deserting the alliance. It is suggested that France could quit the war now, and get present advantage—an increase of territory, probably the security of Belgium, possibly some kind of indemnity. Germany would then be free to attack the enemy which is frankly the object of all popular German hate and all official German ambitions—England.

France's Decision Heroic.

Every one who has observed France during this war has been astonished by the fortitude of the French—a fortitude hardly expected in a people so small and so rich, so polished and so essentially peaceful. She has never been so strong as in her apparent answer to German overtures. The French have always maintained that they entered this war not so much for the old, wistful dream of winning back the lost Alsace as for the permanent security of France. If she stops now, on a minor advantage, she will have the work to do over again in the next generation—or so she feels. But the temptation is great and special. She did not want war in the beginning, and she does not want it now. The men who must decide for France have their sons out there on the line. If they have not had other sons killed they know what a hapless fate awaits their own. Here is a chance to gain temporary advantage for France—and to save the lives of those sons. I cannot imagine a stronger bribe being offered to any man. Yet they seem to have shut their eyes and ears, these leaders of France, and to have made the heroic decision.

What would happen should France and Russia desert forms the subject of much speculation. So far as the island of Britain is concerned, she could doubtless whistle at the Germans. So long as that navy holds England cannot be invaded from Germany direct. If, by miracle or by the doubtful fortunes of a naval battle, the navy should fail to hold England would be whipped, whoever the victor. But here is a chance to gain temporary advantage for France—and to save the lives of those sons. I cannot imagine a stronger bribe being offered to any man. Yet they seem to have shut their eyes and ears, these leaders of France, and to have made the heroic decision.

Claim of Success Small.

Give, however, that the Germans could slip a landing expedition past the British navy, their chance of success looks very small. The invasion would probably not permit even a guess at the number of troops at present in the British army. But that army is large enough to swallow up any landing expedition for which Germany could find transport. The invasion of a country, after all, is nearly as difficult as in old times. It is more difficult, in fact. Napoleon planned to land his troops on the fine stretch of beach below Edinburgh. Such a landing could not be made to-day. With deep draft vessels and heavy artillery one needs a harbor and docks, and a harbor needs naval control. The question of Britain and this war always gets back to the navy.

Of course, Germany may have decided not to invade herself—spite of all the talk in the German newspapers—but on the British colonies. As for Canada, Australia and South Africa, the hope seems even more vain than that of a direct invasion. They remain Suez, Egypt and the whole Persian "sphere of influence" in the event of a separate peace with France and Russia, and as to get a land passage toward Suez and Egypt. Possible, not likely, as it comes down to this: There is a thin thread of hope that all nations will soon adopt the stalemate theory.

YOUNG SCULPTOR'S WAR GROUP SOLD

First of Competition Art To Be Bought Is the Work of Adolphe Ramon.

Adolphe Ramon, one of the youngest of the 123 sculptors who entered the competition recently promoted by the Friends of Young Artists Society, with "War" for their theme, is the first of the competitors to sell his work. It was bought yesterday by a man who prefers collection of art to trying to make a name for himself. He will have the work, which is entitled "The Destruction of Peace," cast in bronze at the close of the exhibition.

Mr. Ramon is a protégé of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, in whose studio he has worked since April, 1912. He studied drawing at the Art Students' League from September, 1911, to May, 1912. In the latter part of that year he came to study modeling. He also studied at the Society Beaux Arts. His work has been exhibited at the Art Students' League.

Mr. Ramon's group is strong in detail. It shows a female figure representing peace lying face upward on the ground. The body is pierced by the point of a mammoth sword in the hands of a giant figure of "Death." To the right and left of this figure are two other figures, one of which is a man in a military uniform, the other a woman in a military uniform. They are both looking down at the figure of peace.

The Reinhardt Galleries, where the exhibition is on view, were thronged yesterday afternoon with people. Mr. Ramon's group is the only one of the young candidates for fame, so pleased a Wall Street man with her work that he has engaged her as tutor for his twelve-year-old daughter. A three-quarter length portrait of the young woman, painted by Miss Lillian Schmidt, has been hung at the entrance to the sculpture exhibit. The likeness is regarded by Mr. Whitman's friend as an excellent example of a portrait. A tribunal condemned the poet to death, but we do not demand this jurisprudence be applied to M. Fonson.

COTTON PAYMENT HELD UP Britain Takes No Action Under Agreement with U. S.

London, May 1.—Despite repeated inquiries by Ambassador Page and Robert P. Skinner, American Consul General at London, no definite action has yet been taken to pay the owners of the cotton on the American steamer Southern and other steamers whose cotton cargoes the British government has announced it will buy under the terms of the cotton agreement permitting the shipment of cotton purchased before May 1 and shipped from America before March 31.

There is an apparent unwillingness on the part of officials to undertake the responsibility of actually taking the cotton. Disbursement of the money to the owners' inquiries have been indefinite.

Kaiser's English Jockey Com- plains of "Nothing To Do."

London, May 1.—A letter has been received here from Fred Winter, a well known English jockey, who before the war was first jockey to the Kaiser and now is a prisoner in the Ruhleben camp. Winter asks for bread and biscuits. He says:

"Oh, I do wish I could get my freedom. I can't realize what it is to be caged up as we are. Only at times do we manage to pass an hour or two among ourselves. From 6 in the morning until 9 at night we have nothing whatever to do but walk about. It is a terrible life."

Winter does not explain the circumstances of his internment.

Escape Through Land Filled with Russians

Vienna, May 1.—Sergeant Johann Szasz and fourteen Hussars, who were attached to the Austrian garrison at Przemyśl, Galicia, have reached the Austrian lines after an adventurous journey. They left Przemyśl a few hours before it was surrendered. They were obliged to travel through a country filled with Russians. They spent the days hiding in woods and travelled by night.

On a number of occasions they encountered Russian patrols, but lost only one man. They brought important information as to the disposition of the Russian forces.

Archduke Joseph Ferdinand invited Sergeant Szasz to dinner and rewarded him with gold and silver distinguished service medals.

MORGAN SAILS; SILENT ON TRIP

Nettled When Asked About Results of His Visit to Europe.

By Cable to The Tribune

London, May 1.—J. Pierpont Morgan, in a special salon covered with bouquets of beautiful exotic flowers, left London this morning by train for the Star Line, which sailed today for Liverpool, New York. A notable group surrounded him as he stood bidding farewell to his friends. All the officials of the American Line were present.

Others included Robert Bacon, ex-Ambassador in Paris; Edgar Charles Grenfell, director of the Bank of England and of the White Star Line, vice-president of the International Mercantile Marine and chairman of the White Star Line; and Harold Arthur Sanderson, president of the International Mercantile Marine and chairman of the White Star Line. Morgan engaged in earnest conversation with Mr. Morgan until the very moment when the train started.

Mr. Morgan became peevish when asked about the results of his visit to Europe. "Why can't you let me alone?" he said. "Can't I be free from you newspaper men even for a minute? Go away! I've nothing to tell you. You ought to know that by this time."

Mr. Harjes, of the firm of Morgan, Harjes & Co., and Mr. Bacon, a former member of the Morgan firm, who insisted that his visit to Europe was entirely in his interest. In Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's hospital, left here for Paris, Mr. Bacon, before he left, visited Sir Alfred Keogh, director general of the army medical corps at the War Office.

In the next salon to Mr. Morgan was Mrs. I. Carver, mother of Ambassador Page's private secretary, who had been paying a visit to England. Besides her, there were Mrs. C. C. Cowton, Herbert D. Croly, John Finnegan, Mrs. F. Houghton, H. L. Fontaine, Henry Lanyon, Timothy McCarthy, William G. Catlin, Captain C. C. Cowton, and Captain P. W. Werlich, U. S. N.

SAINT-SAENS BRINGS WAR SONG WITH HIM

French Composer's Martial Air Will Be Heard at San Francisco Fair.

By Cable to The Tribune

Paris, May 1.—Camille Saint-Saens, who sails to-day for the United States, carries with him the martial song "La Française," which he recently composed and set to the words of the poet, Miguel Zamacois, author of the "Bouffons" and other plays in verse produced at the Théâtre Français.

The Parisian public has now caught on to the song. It is sung in concert halls, and the patrons join in the chorus. This latest work of the author of "Samson and Delilah" is in the nature of a five stanzas. The first stanza is in major, developing into a grand, sober, patriotic theme in minor tones, somewhat in the nature of the famous "Chant de Départ" but different in treatment. The refrain bursts forth with a repetition in major, giving the superb effect of brasses, drums and even salvos of artillery. This war song of France is considered by critics one of the finest and at the same time one of the simplest achievements of the master. It comprises four hundred words and will be sung by the orchestra at the exhibition. The chorus runs as follows: "March forth to crush the villainy of bandits without honor or principle; the war cry of the Allies is human right and justice."

CANADA THREATENS LONSDALE REPRISAL

Will Shoot Three German Captives if British Private Is Executed.

Ottawa, May 1.—General Hughes, Minister of Militia, announced to-day that if the German authorities carry out their sentence of death upon Private Lonsdale, of Leeds, for having been a German officer in a German prison camp, Canada will be reprisals in kind.

General Hughes says that as soon as he learns that the Germans have executed Lonsdale, he will have three German prisoners at Kingston court martialled and shot.

The men yesterday assaulted the guards and attempted to escape. General Hughes said that one of the most prominent families in Berlin.

PEARSON EXTENDS SHRAPNEL CRUSADE

Milwaukee, April 30.—General Samuel Pearson, who instituted proceedings on Thursday preliminary to bringing an injunction against the Allis-Chalmers Company of this city, seeking to stop shipment of shrapnel shells to European belligerents, left today, it was said, to institute similar action against firms in other cities. Reports disagree as to whether he has gone to Bethlehem, Penn., or to Chicago.

It is said here that Pearson instituted a suit at New Orleans during the Boer War to prevent the shipment of horses to the British. That suit was thrown out on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction.

WOMEN TO SEND ENVOYS FOR PEACE

Hague Congress Delegates Will Visit U. S. and European Powers.

"LAST WAR" SAYS
WORLD MANIFESTO

As Council Adjourns British Committee Prepares Big Meeting for Jane Addams.

The Hague, May 1.—The International Congress of Women concluded its sessions here to-day. At the final meeting there was adopted a proposal to send delegations representing the congress to the President of the United States and to the Heads of all the European powers for the purpose of demanding the immediate cessation of the war.

Mrs. Rosika Schwimmer, president of the Hungarian Woman's Suffrage Association, moved this resolution. She was confronted with the sharpest opposition, in furtherance of which many parliamentary technicalities were resorted to. This precipitated a clash, which threw the gathering into the greatest confusion.

"We are here not only to talk but to show the way to action," said Mrs. Schwimmer. "We wish to take positive steps to end this terrible war."

After the motion had finally been adopted another resolution, brought forward by Mrs. Schwimmer and Miss Julia Grace Wales, of the University of Wisconsin, was approved. The resolution reads:

"The International Congress of Women resolves immediately to ask neutral countries to take steps to create a conference of neutrals, which without delay shall offer continuous mediation by inviting suggestions for a settlement from each of the belligerents, and by submitting to all of them simultaneously reasonable proposals as a basis for peace."

Manifesto To Be Issued.

Mrs. Fannie Andrews, of Boston, read a manifesto covering all the points dealt with by the congress. This manifesto, which will be issued among women throughout the civilized world, declares that "this must be the last war."

A permanent international committee was formed. It will make recommendations for conferences at The Hague, and arrange for a peace conference of women to be held at the same time and place as the peace conference at the end of the war.

The resolution referring to fortifications, which was passed yesterday, was modified to-day so that it now provides simply that the seas shall be open to all nations on equal terms.

On the conclusion of the Congress many of the delegates left The Hague immediately. The American delegates scattered, various members leaving for Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, France, England or other countries.

English Women Eager to Hear Jane Addams

By Cable to The Tribune

London, May 1.—The members of the British Women's International Peace Congress Committee were delighted to-day when shown a cable which Miss Jane Addams had addressed to the London office of The New York Tribune from The Hague, saying: "I hope to see the British invitation, although my plans necessarily are uncertain."

Mrs. Mills, secretary of the committee, said:

"I believe Miss Addams's visit will be epoch-making in the history of the women's movement in Britain. We have taken Queen's Hall, seating 5,000 persons, provisionally, and hope Miss Addams will speak there towards the end of next week. It will be a disappointment to us if she is unable to address one or two meetings in the provinces. Apart from the actual peace of England, women are most anxious to meet this great American woman."

QUITS HIS TRAIN FOR DYING DAUGHTER

Conductor, Whom Steam Failed, Rushed Home by Auto, Just in Time.

By Telegram to The Tribune

Somerville, N. J., May 1.—Walter Durling, president of the borough council and one of the oldest passenger conductors of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, made a fast race to reach the bedside of his daughter, Miss Sarah R. Durling, before she died to-day. Miss Durling, who was nineteen, had been an invalid for a year and returned to her home last Wednesday from a New York hospital, where she underwent an operation on her throat.

When Mr. Durling parted from his daughter this morning to run a train to Flemington there was nothing alarming in her condition, but shortly after the train left here for Flemington at 7:47 there was a change for the worse. Messages were sent along the line calling for the father's return.

He received the news at Nesquehanna, ten miles from here. Leaving the train in charge of the baggage master, Mr. Durling hurried to his home, where he found his daughter dying and must get home, said Durling, when the car stopped. Richards whirled his car around, pulled the conductor in after which he hurried to the local station, where he reached the Durling home. The conductor reached the bedside of his daughter thirty minutes before she died.

SHE WON HER BET, BUT— Parader in Man's Clothes Celebrates Feat Too Loudly.

Fannie Silkman made a \$10 bet yesterday that she could disguise herself in a painter's uniform, daub her face a bit and parade around the block near her home, at 122 Livingston Street, without being detected. She did, and without removing her make-up.

Going into the house collected the money from the youth, whose name she would not disclose.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Many important lines of beautiful Summer Apparel have been readjusted in price—

We have also made up from reserve materials many charming hand-made frocks—at much below usual prices.

Of which the following are examples:

Afternoon Gowns & Street Dresses

at \$65 and \$85, that were \$95, \$125 & \$145

Including exquisite hand-made models of silk, faille, gros de Londres, gabardine, and fine French serge; hand embroidered, beaded and braided.

CHARMING DANCE DRESSES

were \$55 & \$65—At \$45

Of taffeta, gros de Londres, and soire silk, with chiffon, lace, and tulle.

Luxurious Wraps and Afternoon Coats

Of silk faille, satin d'amour, taffeta and charmeuse. Notable values at \$55—\$65—\$75

Exquisite Wraps from late French models, \$95 and \$125—Handsome Fur-trimmed Wraps at \$135 and \$145.

The French Salon (Fourth Floor)

Offers Imported and Model Suits—Dresses—Gowns—and Millinery at decided reductions—

Gowns & Suits that have been \$125, \$195 to \$200 are now—\$85, \$95 and \$110

Gowns & Suits that have been \$225, \$295 to \$350 are now—\$125, \$150 to \$250

Hats that were \$45, \$50, \$